REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,874.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per Line.
Second do.	,, ,,
Third and succeeding do.	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time upon special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship ASIA," 1,705 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Reg Kay Bell, will be despatched as follows, the 6th May, 1874.

	May		May
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
,, Beypoor	3	,, Colombo	11
,, Cochin	3	,, Galle	12
,, Goa	4	,, Negapatam	15
,, Pamben	4	,, Madras	17
,, Cocanada	5	,, Coconada	19
,, Ramnaad	6	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Pallicatta	6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Calimere	7	,, Cossipore	21
,, Porto Novo	7	,, False Point	22
,, Alleppy	8	,, Arrives at CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Rangoon and China can be booked by the Steamers on the usual terms on from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which are punctual.

Passage Tickets are issued and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who have to Land at Dindigul or Beypoore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushel, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JUASIR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 686 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Sherwood, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May		May
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSHEH	27
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Mahomerah	27
,, Gundur	19	,, Fao	27
,, Muscat	15	,, Bushire	29
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bahrein	30
,, Linga	19	,, Muscat	June 1
,, Bushire	21	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bahrein	21	,, Muscat	3
,, Fao	23	,, Gundur	6
,, Mahomerah	23	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSHEH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JUASIR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. KURRACHEE, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The steam-ship PENANG, 686 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Sherwood, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation as a superior passenger line. Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave the first week in May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,945 Tons, belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa. Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Poop built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamship WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 2,800 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, R.N., has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch rom Portsmouth. This vessel, specially designed and built for the China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins of which are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Electric telegraphic communication exists between the Captain and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance. In addition to the General Saloon on deck, in the middle length of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Gentlemen's smoking. Saloon and Cabins ensuring comfort in any weather. There is accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be relied upon to make a quick passage in 25 days.

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquors, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars, and for Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAME'S LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

Inclusive of all Expenses (Wines Liquors and Spirits excepted) through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Genoa to Malta	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
,, Messina	28	22	5	
,, Alexandria	36	24	6	
,, Suez	36	25	9 10	
,, Aden	30	34	14	
,, Bombay	30	34	14	
,, Galle	30	34	14	
,, Penang	30	34	14	
,, Singapore	27	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Further particulars, and forms of Application for Passage, free of charge. Children not above 3 years of age, Free.

FREIGHT FROM BOMBAY:—

For Genoa on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
,, Marseilles on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
,, Liverpool on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

Cargo will be taxed and published a day previous to sailing.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent for the Italian Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Nursmann Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Pentreath, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for P., Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,411 tons and 370 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is exchanged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. D. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 29th April 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 1st MAY, at 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ADRIA, Captain W. E. Breese, will be despatched as above, calling at Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamer from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 800 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,208 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£32 6	£28 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£28 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Ghownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Steamer WHAMPOA will positively leave for Liverpool, via Suez Canal, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo. This Vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M. Passage can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece Goods at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godowns in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th day of May instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Godown in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece goods, consisting of

Various widths and weights of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams and Mulls, Dhoties of various kinds, also Silk Bordered Dhoties, Grey Drills, 28 and 26 yards, Prints, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that this day Friday, the 1st day of May at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin Canbakyeer, the mortgagor—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, containing by admeasurement 999 square yards, be the same more or less, with the several messuages, tenements, chawls and other buildings and cook-room standing thereon, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 32, 33, 36, 37, and 38 A 1, and now under Nos. 53, 54, 55, and 39, respectively situate on the north side of Dhobie Talao Third Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west partly by the Agiary, partly by the property of Jadowjee Baleoury partly by the said property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane and partly by the said property hereinafter thirdly described, and the south in partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nowrojee and partly by the said pr perty hereinafter firstly described, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Baleoury, and on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Tank Third Lane, and

Thirdly.—All that the right, title and interest as hereinafter of the said Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin in and to all that piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 215 and 571, and containing by admeasurement 4,995 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobie Talao Tank Third Lane, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district without the Fort walls of Bombay and in the Mahim division, and bounded on the east by the property of Jadowjee Baleoury, and on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Tank Third Lane, on the west by portion of the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane, and on the south partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of the said Mahomed Hoosein.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1874.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandolines; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oil and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY.

ANOTHER
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE
BUT TWO
OF THESE INIMITABLE ARTISTES.

STARTLING NOVELTY,
THE MOST ASTOUNDING MECHANICAL DECEPTION OF THE AGE,
THE WONDERFUL CABINET AND BOX TRICK,
Now creating so profound a sensation in London, and will be produced precisely as performed
BY MESSRS. MASKELYNE AND COOK, AND DR. LYNN,
AT THE
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,
Who are acknowledged to be the most Celebrated SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.

In this extraordinary delusion a Box is placed upon the Stage and carefully examined by any of the audience. The Performer is then put in the Box, which is carefully locked by Gentlemen from the audience, who retain possession of the keys. The Box is then corded, the Gentlemen sealing the knots, also placing seals on the locks. The Box is then placed in the Cabinet, and in a few minutes the Cabinet is opened, the Box is taken out with the seals unbroken, the cord is removed, the Box opened, and the Performer is gone, and the Box empty.

This wonderful delusion has been mystifying London for the past 12 months and is still unaccounted for.

NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE
PHARAOHS
Ever created such profound Astonishment
Says the "London Times."

Mr. CARSON, during his recent visit to London, visited Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook, and Dr. Lynn's Entertainment, and was so much impressed with this marvellous deception, that he purchased the right of Exhibition in India, and will have the honour of producing it for the first time in addition to the usual Programme of

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 5TH,
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME WILL BE PRESENTED
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
HARRY LESLIE,
When, in addition to the usual Bill of Fare, Mr. Leslie will introduce some of his Specialities which have gained for him so much applause in the different Cities of the World ;
AND ON
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 7TH MAY,
GRAND GALA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF DAVE CARSON,
AND POSITIVELY
THE LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.—Trouble begins at 8-45.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING for the election of a Councillor in the room of Mr. Framjee Cawasjee Kemp, resigned, and for the consideration of the motion that the Town Hand be maintained and managed by the Municipality, will be held at the Municipal Office at 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

H. W. BARROW,
Secretary Town Council and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

Bombay Municipal Office, 1st May 1874.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A SUPPLY of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Baudora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Baudora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Katoonie Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Raghavjee and Dgris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.;
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.

Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Almaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Crow's Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Miniature BROUGHAM with or without HORSE. Particulars to be sent to Major YOUNG, Presidency Pay Office.

WESTON SUPER MARE, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.—A first class SCHOOL for young Ladies can be highly recommended to Parents or Guardians desirous of placing their Children in a comfortable home, where the Pupils are trained on sound religious principles.

Address "G. T." Assembly Rooms Library, Weston Super Mare, Somerset, England.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.
They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.
PER BOX OF 250, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
ON THE ART UNION PLAN,
Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,
IN AID OF
A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.
(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

26,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

1st PRIZE.—A Handsome Golden Cup, beautifully finished up, of	Rs.	1,500
2nd PRIZE.—A Handsome Silver Cup, beautifully finished up, of	,,	1,000
3rd PRIZE.—A Lady's Handsome Golden Hunting Watch, with Chain, or	,,	500
4th PRIZE.—A Gentleman's Handsome Hunting Gold Watch, or	,,	400
5th PRIZE.—A pure G ins Chain, or	,,	200
6th PRIZE.—An Silver Dinner	,,	200
7th PRIZE.—A Gentleman's Silver Hunting Watch, or	,,	100
8 h PRIZE.—A Handsome Golden Snuff Box, or	,,	75

Together with a large number of other Prizes mentioned in the body of the Tickets.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK WANTED. Must be Experienced and Steady. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, GREY ARAB RIDING HORSE, 14-2, 5 years, good paces, goes in Harness. Price 450. Apply to "J. C.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Merchant's Office, here or abroad. Advertiser is conversant with English, French, and German correspondence. Best references. Address "MERCUR," care of this Office.

LOST.—BILL OF LADING for 1,498 Tons COALS per Ship EAST. The Public are WARNED NOT TO DEAL WITH IT IN ANY WAY. Whoever returns it to the *Bombay Gazette* Office will be rewarded.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen
POST FREE
for One Shilling per pair, in addition to this Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled or Glove Kid beautifully made, 18s. and 22s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 35s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of foot.
Revised Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, Lea and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.	Boots and Shoes.
Household Furniture,	Wines and Spirits,
Musical Instruments,	Ales and Beers,
Ironmongery,	Preserved Provisions,
Fire-arms,	Stationery,
Agricultural Implements,	Perfumery,
Cutlery,	Books,
Carriages,	Toys, &c., &c.
Saddlery and Harness,	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wauzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE.
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 20 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0	to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10	to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0	to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10	to £50
,, Chains	,, Per Ounce ,,	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for Hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited.)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, HAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60 0
,, ,, ,, Dress Vest	12 0
,, ,, ,, Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marsella Dress Vest	

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, Trousers	12 0
Serge (in all colors), Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, ,, Trousers	9 0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, Single Breasted ,,	16 0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	12 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

| | Rs. as.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH APRIL, 1874.

Advices from Liverpool of this morning's date give the tone of the Cotton market quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 4,000 against 8,000, and the exports to Great Britain 5,000 against 4,000, on the same day last year. The receipts for the five days, add up 21,000 bales, indicating about 30,000 for the week, against 47,000 for the corresponding week of 1873, which would bring the respective totals from 1st September to 1st May up to 3,570,000 against 3,256,000 bales. Taking these figures, and allowing for a proportionate falling off during the remainder of the season, the average estimate telegraphed by Reuter three days ago of a total crop of 4,125,000 bales would be very near the mark, on which basis the general opinion seems to be that present prices are about their natural level; at all events, any difference which may now occur in the figures cannot be of serious importance, and looking to the future of the market we may therefore in a great measure dismiss the daily American figures as of little moment. The chief interest, apart from the pressure of stocks and what may be termed outside influences, will now be centred in the prospects of the next American crop; and on this subject there is the usual difference of opinion. From what can be gathered from the advices by to-day's mail the area planted with cotton will be little if any short of last year, but there is evidently a decrease in the quantity of fertilisers used, and the planting has been rather later than usual. Against this there are later reports by wire, which on the whole speak favourably of the weather and indicate no belief in any falling off in production. It seems accordingly safe to assume that crop prospects are pretty much in the same position as at this time last year, and that we must look to the influence of the weather for any material alteration in the ultimate result. On this point the next six weeks is perhaps really the most critical period—as towards the end of June the plants begin to acquire sufficient strength to withstand anything, but most unseasonable weather—and we are accordingly entering on the time when the market becomes extremely sensitive to any reports from the States and unlooked for fluctuations may take place irrespective of the statistical position.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday evening advises a further withdrawal from the Bank of England for France of £210,000, making a total of £543,000 during the past four days. The extent to which this will affect the London Money Market depends in a great measure on the purpose for which the withdrawals have been made,—a point on which Reuter gives us no information—but in a greater or less degree it must tend to dearer money, and an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount at to-day's meeting would not therefore be a matter for surprise. Silver is again easier, this morning's quotation being 59d. per ounce.

The late improvement in Coffee has been very short-lived, yesterday's quotations showing a relapse of 4s. per cwt. Wool continues to decline in value, the general result of the Colonial sales showing a fall of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., accounted for by the heavy supplies offered.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—No material alteration has taken place in sterling to-day, but, if anything, the feeling has been slightly firmer. The best quotation for 6 months' sight Credits is 1s. 11 11-16d.; but Bank Bills are still quoted at 1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d. per rupee for 6 months' sight. No new influence has become apparent, and the extent of paper offering will apparently have a great deal to do with the course of rates. *Government Paper* continues extremely quiet at unaltered values.

In the SHARE MARKET there is less doing, and prices in most instances tend downwards. The following are closing rates for the leading scrips:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay New	757½
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	430
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,780
Esse Land and Pier Company, Limited	112
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	305
Albert Co., Kurrachee	960
Apollo Press Company	4,300
Colaba Press Company	2,000
Fort Press Company	4,300
Alexander Spinning & W. Co	1,515
Alliance Spinning & W. Co	2,900
Bombay United	1,330
Dharamsey Spinning & W. Co	1,780
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,415
Mancherjee Pestonji	1,400
Oriental	4,025
Royal	2,900

COTTON.—Exporters continue to buy very steadily, and to-day's transactions were quite on an average scale, but there is no change in prices to notice. Mowa and Bhownuggur may be quoted at Rs. 182 to Rs. 184, some small purchases having been made at the latter rate; Dhollera and Wudwan at Rs. 177 to Rs. 180; Ginned Broach at Rs. 198 to Rs. 201; and Good Fair Comrawuttee full pressed, at Rs. 193 per candy.

FREIGHTS are a shade quieter; steamers to arrive have been offering at £2-18-9, and ready at £3 to £3-1 3 without finding many takers. For sailing tonnage the enquiry is also less active, and £3-2-6 to £3-5 may be given as the current rates.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are steady but without quotable change. Importers having but light stocks to deal with show considerable firmness, and there is a fair business doing in the bazaar, but dealers show no disposition to buy in excess of their more immediate wants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain J. W. Hodger, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Newcastle (March 24th), with a cargo of 2,250 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. CERDIC, 909 tons, Captain Armstrong, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Cardiff (March 17th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Aden, via the Canal in water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE following is the additional list of passengers to sail by the s.s. Arabia this morning at 10 A.M. For Quilon.—Dr. Gardner, Mr. Purdon, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mr. Inglis, Mr. C. Nell, Mr J Manton. For Suez.—Mr. G. Sarazzi, Mr. Syed Mahomed Ispahanee, and Mr. Hajee Mahomed Heratee. For Aden.—Mr. Abdool Cayom and one child, Mr. Abdoolally and two friends, and Mr. Abdoolally Tyebally.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. INDUS, 2,205 tons, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Southampton (April 2nd), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez and Aden, via the Canal, with English mail, and the following cargo:—508 boxes specie, 1,655 packages piece-goods, 210 packages paper, 100 cases brandy, 59 kegs shots, 37 cases candles, 17 cases lamps, 63 cases medicine, 287 packages provisions, 13 cases books, 7 cases cochineal, 35 cases leather, 18 cases machinery, 100 cases metal, 15 packages glassware, 195 kegs nails, 154 cases oil, 55 cases sundries, 18 cases printing materials, 5 cases stores, 4 bundles hoes, 4 cases snuff-boxes, 4 cases pickles, 3 cases umbrella 127 packages, wine, 91 cases carriages, 31 cases gin, 67 cases claret, 7 cases perfumery, 169 bundles ivory, 17 bundles twine, 11 barrels flour, 379 packages oilmanstores, 7 cases saddlery, 8 cases corks, 12 cases caps, 3 corks tobacco, many other packages of merchandise and some packages for transhipment.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Indus (s)	Barrett	Southampton, Apl. 2.
	Cerdic (s)	Armstrong	Cardiff, March 17.
	Hutton (s)	Hodges	Newcastle, March 24.
	Sandringham	Boyd	Liverpool, Dec. 3.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Muriel (s)	Cowell	Liverpool.

The following vessels are entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cerdic, to Liverpool.
Steamer Midlothian, to Live pool.

CALCUTTA.

April.	ARRIVALS.		
20	Nyanza (s)	Fisher	Gopaulpore, April 20.
	Java (s)	Barratt	Base in.
	Richmond (s)	Young	Barroon, April 21.
	Progress (s)	Nellet	Moulmein, April 21.
	West Stanley (s)	Bynes	Bankote, April 22.

April.	DEPARTURES.		
20	Steamer Brazma	Castle	and Aya.

MADRAS.

April.	ARRIVALS.	
27	Kingston	Coast.
	Futtie Salam	Pondicherry.
	Neimam (s)	Calcutta.

ADEN.

March.	ARRIVALS.
	8 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
Apl.	3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
	7 Pehiwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
	9 Commissariat, ss, Hutton, from Newcastle.
	11 Cerdic, ss, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
	15 Plantagenet, ship, Sterledon, from Cardiff.
	16 Waterloo, ss, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	16 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	16 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
	16 Crease, Feh Ts, Dudwam, from Saigon.
	16 Golconda, ss, Fraser, from Suez.
	17 Khiva, ss, Galey, from Southampton.
	17 Mohaster, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	17 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
	17 Ceres, ss, Verona, from Trieste.
	17 Adria, ss, Breeze, from Alexandria.
	17 Melbourne, ss, Fouche, from Shanghai.
	17 Elizabeth, Gn s Fr, Livonius, from Malta.
	18 Kwang Tung, BM., Elton, from Kotama.
	19 Buenaventura, ss, Echevarria, from Manilla.
	19 Eskon, ss, Woolcott, from Bombay.
	20 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
	20 Modeste, H M s, Thomson, from Plymouth.
	21 Alice Otto, ss, Hoghson, from Bassein.
	21 Wyberton, ss, Smith, from Batavia.
	22 Geodarrock, ss, Horner, from Sunderland.

April.	DEPARTURES.
	17 Crease, Feh Ts, Dudwam, to Toulon.
	17 Golconda, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
	17 Khiva, ss, Galey, to Calcutta.
	17 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, to Port Said.
	17 Ceres, ss, Verona, to Bombay.
	17 Melbourne, ss, Fouche, to Marseilles.
	18 Commissariat, ss, Hutton, to Bombay.
	18 Adria, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
	19 Eskin, ss, Woolcott, to Bombay.
	20 Buenaventura, ss, Echevarria, to Liverpool.
	21 Cerdic, ss, Armstrong, to Bombay.
	21 Elizabeth, Gn s Fr, Lavoulay, to Yokohama.
	21 Alice Otto, ss, Hoghson, to Malta.
	21 Wyberton, ss, Smith, to Rotterdam.

March.	VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
	3 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
Apl.	3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
	7 Pehiwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
	10 Plantagenet, ship, Sheldon, from Cardiff.
	15 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	16 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	16 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
	17 Mohaster, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	18 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Kotama.
	19 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
	20 Modeste, H M s, Thomson, from Plymouth.
	22 Glendarrock, ss, Horner, from Sunderland.

SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING LIST.

April.	OUTWARD.	April.	HOMEWARD.
	5 Elizabeth, Japan.		5 Kingston, Havre.
	5 Amazon, Shanghai		5 Salamis, Plymouth
	5 Vancouver, China		5 Bangalore, London
	6 Modeste, Chiba		6 St George, Bordeaux
	7 Wimbledon, Bombay		6 Bergen, Marseilles
	7 Timash (tug), Suez		7 Annie Ainslie, Malta
	7 Othello, Calcutta.		7 Glenroy, London
	8 Caledonian, Calcutta		8 Euphrates, Portsmouth
	8 Acria, Bombay		8 Aristocrat, London
	9 Ceres, Bombay		9 Fei-to, Marseilles
	9 Sir John Lawrence, Giddah		9 Red Gauntlet, Algiers and London
	9 Midlothian, Bombay		9 Gladys, Marseilles
	11 Nestor, China		11 Vespasian, Liverpool
	11 Sirius, Calcutta		

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 50 kegs iron nails, Tyabjee Chundalbhoy; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Riga s, 5 hogsheads portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Soolbhia.
Wimbledon s, 45 cases sulphuric Acid, Merwanjee Maneckjee.

FROM LONDON.

Riga s, 100 bundles sheet iron, Tyabally Esoofally.
Pembrokeshire, 50 cases matches, Alsen Riebe and Co; 100 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 10 cases paper, A M S Suzally; 150 cases wine, Fazillally Mooseabhoy; 217 casks bass beer, James Framjee; 60 packages glassware, Soomar Bhudoy; 7 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima; 200 boxes candles and 2 casks hardware, Abdoolally; Farsolabhoy.
Orchis s, 32 cases oilmanstores, Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy; 52 cases oilmanstores, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthakey; 9 casks brass wire, Bhoymea Ebrim; 50 casks beer, P and J Radelia and Co; 12 cases matches, Esabhoy Tyebally; 20 cases acid, Nuthoo Mooljee; 50 cases wine, C Bonneville and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—30TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 360 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bride of Lorne, 100 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 315 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 49 bundles myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo.
Mabel, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Savernake, 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricumdass.
Swampoa, s, 375 bales cotton, Vrijlall Luckmonbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 250 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, Hurrichund Gangjee; 90 bales cotton, Soondersdas Mooljee; 200 bags wheat, H. A. B. Isaac & Co.
Tagus s, 45 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolsidass; 70 bales cotton Ramprisad Loya; 21 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.
Celia s, 40 bales wool, Ramdass Vassunjee; 140 cwts. coir rope, Rayasa Amerchund, 15 bales cotton wastes, C Preuchund, 60 bales cotton, Runchordass Bapoobhoy
Riga s, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co., 126 bales cotton Finlay Scott & Co, 250 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.
chis s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow, 4 bales cotton, Shamjee Narrunjee; 2 bales cotton, Eduljee & Bomanjee, 25 bales wool, Premjee Peraz; 196 bales cotton, Dhunjee Shapoorjee & Co; 193 bales cotton, Goculdass Collianjee.
Muriel, s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, W. and A Graham and Co.; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaithoo.
Cerdic, s, 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee and Co; 180½ cwts. coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo, s, 4 bales bides, Hassum Noormahomed; 5 cases Mother of Pearl shell, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood, s, 100 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa, s, 25 bales cotton, Kroop and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Ceres, s, 100 bales cotton, A Trading and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 330 bales cotton, Kroop and Co.; 700 bales cotton A Trading and Co.
Aretusa s, 500 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Head Quarter s, 1,200 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR SUEZ

Golconda s, 15 slabs tin, M. M. Misrie,

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven, 150 bales cotton, C. Sibille & Co.
City of Delhi, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Horse Guard s, 250 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Commissariat s, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 23 bales twist, B. Habibbhoy; 63 bags sawa seed and 9 bags arna seed, M. P. Mahomed, 75 bundles fishmaws, Jomanbhoy Lulljee.
Adria s, 65 bales twist, A. Habibbhoy, 154 packages samadasones, T. Hemraj; 7 cases hingda, Currimbhoy Ebrim; 14 packages fishmaws and 41 packages sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allaudinbhoy; 1 box Cambay stone, Munjeeram Purmanand; 1 case Cambay stone, Veerchund Gustoorchund, 23 packages hingda, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s, 19 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, the Medical Director-General, has been reappointed to the post he now holds for a further period of five years.

The *navy Aand Navy Gazette* says that the present state of some of our regiments is dreadful to contemplate—the ranks are filled with undersized, weakly boys, who are not worth one half they cost the country. The Government have an ample field for work in putting our army and reserve forces in proper order.

The *Morning Post* has, it says, authority for stating that the reports lately circulated with regard to the resignation of the command in Ireland are entirely without foundation. In the month of January Lord Sandhurst suffered from an attack of fever at the Royal Hospital, from which he recovered in due course about two months ago. It is understood that the Royal Hospital, with its old system of drains, is not very safe for its inmates, and in common with many other old official buildings in Ireland is in want of a searching sanitary investigation. This matter has been now referred to the department of the Quarter-master General in the Irish command.

ARRIVALS—April 28.

Dishbrowe, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhar.

April 29.

Young, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Thacker, Colonel, Com Dept, from furlough, from England.
Simpson, Captain, 25th Regt N I, from medical certificate, from England.
Carnegie, Captain, Bengal 17th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Bliss, sub-Inspector Army Schools, Bengal Educational, on duty, from England.
Brown, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURE—April 28.

Reid, Lieutenant, 109th Regt, to join, to Nussereabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
POONA, 29th April, 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following officers have been posted to the Brigades stated against their names:—
Lieut M O Hopkins, "F" Battery 9th Brigade.
Lieut O H Rickards, "F" Battery 9th Brigade.
Lieut L A McClinton, "G" Battery 9th Brigade.
Lieut E C Bethune, No 2 Battery 9th Brigade.
The Commission is placed to make the following appointment:—
3rd Regt N I, Lieut D G Mackenzie, 41st Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.
Schoolmistress Berry, 6th Brigade R A, is transferred to the 8th Brigade R A at Kirkee, with effect from 1st proximo.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut E B Crawley Boevey (B Battery A Brigade) to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Lieut J S Collins, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
54th Foot—Maj and Local Lieut Col R T Shiffner, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Staff Corps—Capt H S Tandy, Adjt 8th N I, from 20th April to May 1st, 1874, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Army Medical Department—Surg W Ironside, from date of departure, for four months, on private affairs in India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H C Greenaway, 19th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
The undermentioned Officers is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate:—
Capt H Palmer, S C, H M's 5th Regt N I.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on Medical Certificate:—
Surgn A C G Jayakar, Bombay Medical Department.
The furlough to Europe granted to Capt W Lockhardt, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, is to have effect from the date of that Officer's departure in July next.
Surgn-Maj A Sanderson, M D, M A, Madras Medical Establishment, in medical charge First Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed one week's extension of the preparatory leave granted to him by the Resident at Hyderabad.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in the current month.
Lieut-Col C P Barras, S C, Supt, Railway Police, B B and C I Railway.
Surgn-Maj N J Grant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
Lieut Col T Pierce, H M S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure.
Lieut-Col C D Macleod, Bombay Infantry.
The services of Maj T P B Walsh, By S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Judicial Department.
Capt S G D Turner, S C, is appointed to act temporarily as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.
Maj A Wake, R A, the Officer at present in charge, is removed from the graded List of Commissariat Ordnance and appointed Supt of the Factory.
The tenure of his appointment will be for five years, as in the existing Factories, from the date of the General Order by the Government of India, No 342, of the 4th April 1874.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H Fottinger Young, S C, is appointed to act as Second in Command, Sawantwari Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, during the absence of Lieut Scaly, or until further orders.
Maj G L Warden, S C, is re-appointed Comr for defining the Boundaries between the Eastern States of Kathywar and the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj T E Britten to act as Cantonment Mag at Deesa during the absence of Col Ruthwar on leave or until further orders.
Lieut C P Brandt, Actg First Assist Supt of Police, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 80 days from the 1st May next.
Mr H L Cameron to act as Supt of the E B and C I Railway Police during the absence of Lieut-Col Payne Barras on furlough or until further orders.
Mr G T Geertzen to join his permanent appointment of Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, before the setting in of the monsoon.
Mr R H Kreeott to act as Dist Supt of police in the Kurrachee District until Capt Wise joins the appointment, or until other arrangements are made.
Mr W F Sinclair, appointed an Asst Collr in the three Districts of Poona, Thana, and Ahmednagar, is invested with power to exercise in each of those Districts the Magisterial functions conferred on him by Govt under Act X of 1872.
Col Stanley Scott, Supt of Police, Poona, is invested with power to exercise in the three Districts of Poona, Thana, and Ahmednagar, the Magisterial functions conferred on him by Govt under Act X of 1872.
Maj T E Britten, on his return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days to enable him to re-join his appointment of Actg Cantonment Mag at Deesa.
The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the examination in the Vernacular languages mentioned against their names according to the test prescribed in Rule IV of the Police Examination Rules of 30 June 1873.
Mr J E Down, Actg Second Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh,—Marathi.
Mr B J H Henderson, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad,—Gujarathi.
Rao Bahadoor Madan Shrikrishnajee and Mr. Krishnajee Lowmajee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 25th instant, after office hours.
The Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Ayerst, Actg Senior Asst Judge, and Sessions Judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapur, to be also Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.
H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Ayerst with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.
Capt C A Moore received charge of the office of Cantonment Mag at Ahmednagar on the 24th April 1874, vice Ahmedabad.
Major T P B Walsh to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Mj Britten, or until further orders. Maj W F Sinclair appointed to be a Mag of the First Class, within the limits of the Ahmedabad Cantonment.
The Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major T P B Walsh to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.
George Taylor, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the unexpired portion of the current year, vice Mr James Taylor, deceased.
Mr George Taylor, Sheriff of Bombay, is appointed Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay, vice Mr James Taylor, deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Sinclair to be Supy Asst Collr of Poona, continuing to act as First Asst Coll of the Div etc.
Mr G McCorkell, C S, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months.
Mr A A C Jervoise to act as Depy Comr of Customs and Opium till the return of Mr G Norman, or until further orders.
Mr W F Sinclair, Supy Asst Collr of Poona and Actg First Assist Collr of that District, is also appointed an Asst Collr in the District of Thana and Ahmednagar.
Rao Saheb Ramchundur Bapoojee to act as Honorary Deputy Collector of Ratnagiri.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E M James Actg Under Secy to Govt, Revenue, General and Finance Dept, is allowed privilege leave for eighty-nine days from the 20th instant, inclusive.
Surgn W McConachy, H M's 28th Regt N I, performed the duties of Civil Surgn, Surat, in addition to his own, from the 28th March to 7th April 1874, inclusive, during the absence on sick leave of Surgn Maj Adey.
Surgn G B Bark has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Jacobabad from the 7th Nov last.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G J Mellis, S C, received charge of the Office of the Supt Engr, Northern Division, from Col J Jones, R E, on the afternoon of the 16th April 1874.
The Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E L Marryat, R E, to act as Under Secy to Govt in the P W Dept during the absence of Maj Baker, R E, on furlough, or until further orders.
Capt E L Marryat, R E, received charge of the Office of Under Secy to Govt in the P W Dept on the 27th April 1874.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj A V Ward, Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, is allowed six months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd D Macpherson, M D, is allowed privilege leave for seven weeks, with effect from the 20th instant.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Soutter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

GOVER—ILLINGWORTH—April 22nd, at the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, Royapettah, by the Revd. Jas. Gillings, Alfred G. Gover, Barrister-at-Law, to Anna J. Illingworth.
WESTLAND—JACKSON—April 23rd, at Darjeeling, by the Rev G. Davey Symonds, James Westland, B.C.S., to Janet Mildred, daughter of Surgeon-Major Charles J. Jackson, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

DEATH.

LOVE—April 21st, at Kidderpore, of acute dysentery, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of James Henry Love, aged 72 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

On the 14th instant we published a long letter from a correspondent who addressed us from the Colaba Districts, Concan, upon the subject of the distress of the ryots. That letter formed the subject of remarks from a critic who subscribed his letter "H.," and who termed the Concan epistle a "remarkable letter' and tried to sneer away its truthful picture. It would take a clever man a long time to ascertain exactly everything that "H." means to convey in the three-quarters of a column of tall writing, in which he evidently thinks he has pickled the views of the stranger who recently made a run through the Colaba Districts, and who dared to form an opinion upon the state of the ryots of that neighbourhood and to honestly publish the same with a view to the amelioration of the poverty and misery of a very worthy and much to be pitied class of people. In our issue of the 23rd inst. a well known Senior Collector of the Civil Service, Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, takes the field and utterly routs the unfortunate critic "H.," who it appears allowed his pen to run off with his discretion and his usual good nature. Our Concan correspondent feels sincerely obliged for this assistance, as the testimony of a gentleman of such admitted experience and position as Mr. Shaw Stewart possesses is of enormous weight in a controversy like the present. Our correspondent witnessed and heard much that made him come to the conclusion that the district was poverty-stricken, that the Coonbees are deeply in debt to the village sowcars, that the people are only partially clothed if not nearly naked, and that the ryots have not sufficie it food. He came also to the conclusion that the primary cause of this wide distress arose from the fact that the Government land tax was excessive, and that under the altered condition of the country the people are utterly unable to pay the present assessment. Our correspondent from the Concan tells us the rate of rent is from about 8 to 10 rupees per English acre, that the ryot cannot pay that sum, and that Rs. 5 would be an equitable sum to fix. The writer did not blame Government for the existence of the sad order of events upon which, he wrote, but pleaded that the contracts were made at an exceptional time and during a period of false appearances, and that the ryot had involved himself in a bargain of self-destruction. The writer argued that the fabulous market rates of 1865 deceived every one, and that, while Government might legally hold the poor cultivator to his lease or evict him if he failed to pay his rent, yet a paternal Government would exhibit both charity and good policy by tearing up the leases. He also offered another remedy, for he proposed that, as a revenue survey would be expensive, a temporary reduction of rent might be made to meet the present difficulty.

The above is shortly the case on behalf of the poor peasants of the Colaba Districts. And how is it met by the wordy "H." ? Well, the critic appears to have hunted up out of his well-thumbed dictionary a host of big words, and, without being unkind, we must say that it certainly does appear to us that he has written above his capacity, as he undoubtedly has beyond the comprehension of a great many persons. We know that he may retort and say—"I am not bound to find comprehension "for you": and we admit his plea; but we think that natives of the Colaba Districts who have learned English and who are deeply interested in this discussion will with justice complain that the language used is of such a pedantic and unusual kind, that even the English schoolmaster of a native seminary will find it hard to explain to a pupil what each word implies or what "H." was really driving at beyond rejoicing over the extinction of the poor ryot. One of the greatest beauties to be found in good writing in this country is plainness, and the use of words, phrases, and sentences which are easily translated into the vernacular. Before we analyse the literary rubbish before us of a writer who would have us believe he is a master of the occult sciences as well as apt and correct in "literary "expression," let us place before our readers a few words which appear as if scolloped out from some school book, and which do not look as if they belonged to the plain subject of the distress of the Concan ryot. "The law of the succession of the three States promul-"gated by Comte;" "this positive age;" "metaphysical entities;" "metaphysical fetish;" "blameless Ethiopian;" "sceptical Greeks;" "Canon of Aristotle;" "refinements of subtle "intellectuality;" "carboniferous saurian," and so on. Passing over the minor matters unintelligible—flourishes as they by this disciple of a positive age we return to his criticism. Our correspondent's short was made in the cause of humanity; and to prevent the flow of sympathy and possibly to prejudice the case of the ryot before His Excellency the Governor, who is new to India, "H." proceeds to recall to recollection the growlings of the disaffected home working men; and then, in a spirit of cold-blooded forgetfulness of the poor people of the land amongst whom he has spent his life, he proceeds to lampoon them. Thus—"That deeply injured being—the "poor ryot—is regarded as the incarnation "of thrift, industry, and every other socially ex-"cellent quality: he is the main support of "the British rule, and the most enthusiasti-"cally loyal of the Queen's numerous subjects." Now, we ask, what does this language mean? Is it not plain that the direct inference is that the writer wishes to convey to those in authority that the poor people in whom our correspondent was interested are in fact rebels at heart and idle good-for-nothings—people, in fact, not worth the sympathy or kindly thought of a paternal Government? And yet what is the truth regarding the poor ryot of Colaba? When the troubles of rebellion shook British India to her heart's core, when the seeds of disaffection were visible in many collectorates, we believe we are correct in stating that loyalty was conspicuous in the Colaba Districts. The ryots of India (to their honour never be it forgotten) during the period of the great rebellion as a body remained faithful to their salt, and the budmashes who joined the revolted native soldiery were as a rule the scum of large cities and towns. We do think this ought to be broadly stated and widely made known, for such sneers as we review imply that the cultivators as a class are not loyal. Immediately follows this passage:—"He—the ryot—"is supposed to have been specially marked out "as the victim of a grasping Government which, "by a periodical raising of his rent, is driving this "unfortunate being into a state of chronic des-"titution and consequent disaffection." Now we do not know what apology the critic will offer for such a statement as this. Our correspondent did not accuse the Government of being grasping—though that is a question on which there may well be two opinions,—and he certainly never asserted that the ryots were disaffected. He put it plainly enough that at the time the bargain was struck the terms were fair, but he candidly and fearlessly stated that the contract ought now to be cancelled in consequence of the existence of an unforeseen new state of matters which tends to impoverish the ryot. He brought no charge against Government, while he may have tried to awaken its sympathy. The question to be tried is a simple one. Our correspondent says that the people are poor, because the rent which they pay is excessive, and that the country has passed through a great crisis which altered the basis on which

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

The Republican troops re-commenced hostilities against the Carlists in Biscay on Tuesday last. General Concha made an attack on Valmaseda, while Marshal Serrano has commenced fighting against the Carlists' positions in the villages of Abanto.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Finance Committee has been increased to twenty-one members, among whom is Mr. Bazett.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

A brilliant ball was given last night at the Mansion House, in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales eight thousand.

The Manchester Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

Money is pressing owing to the Council for India calling in funds for the redemption of the Indian 10½ per cent. stock on 30th instant.

The sum of £210,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrivals—Kingston, Walmer Castle, Red Gauntlet, and Vespasian.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, 30TH APRIL.

[illegible] yesterday at 1 P.M.

The str. Tanjore, with mails for Ceylon and China, left to-day at 11 A.M.

The str. Colombo arrived here on the 29th inst.

Mr. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, of the Bombay Civil Service, has returned to this Presidency from Calcutta.

A NOTICE in the *London Gazette* of April 10 intimates that Her Majesty's birthday will be kept this year on Saturday, May 30.

CHOLERA has made its appearance at Jagadri, in the Umballah district. Three cases occurred within about ten days, and all proved fatal.

Vanity Fair lately published a cartoon of Albert Grant with his hands in his pockets. "*That* Albert Grant!" exclaimed Burnand on seeing it. "Nonsense! Why the fellow has his hands in *his own* pockets.

A CALCUTTA paper hears that Mr. Gore Ouseley is not willing to accept an officiating appointment in the Chief Court, and that he is likely to revert to the Umballah Division with Kussowlie for his summer quarters.

A CALCUTTA paper says that the Galatea, which ran into and sank the Calcutta on Thursday night, has been detained in the river, in order that an inquiry may be made into the circumstances attending the accident.

A special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office at 3 P.M. on Friday, the 8th May next, for the election of a Member of the Town Council, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, R.E.

We read that General Badri Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaul Army and younger brother to Sir Jung Bahadoor, has just died at Alaidia. He was very anxious to have completed a journey to Benares, so as to die on holy ground, but found himself too weak to proceed.

THE appointment of George Taylor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Sheriff of Bombay for the unexpired portion of the current year in the room of Mr. James Taylor, deceased, appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. Mr. George Taylor is also appointed Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay.

THE latest reform in Japan is that the Mikado has given his consent to the formation of a deliberative assembly, before which the proceedings of the different ministers are to be discussed. The late rebellion has been entirely suppressed, and one of the principal leaders, Shima, has been taken prisoner.

YESTERDAY'S *Gazette* notifies that the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee is formed into a separate Agency, and that Major A. Wake, R. A., the officer at present in charge, is removed from the graded list of Commissaries of Ordnance and appointed Superintendent of the Factory. The term of office will be for five years.

MR. CYRIL STEPHEN, Barrister-at-law, has arrived at Simla, the local paper says, to relieve Mr. G. Ryall as Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. Ryall proceeds immediately to Jullundhur to take over the Judgeship of that Court. Mr. Ryall leaves with the regret of all, but Simla is fortunate in securing in his successor one whose ability and popularity have also been borne testimony to at other stations.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper says.—"The new line of rail that will connect Tanjore, directly, with Madras, has at length been taken in hand: two engineers have arrived, who are now busily engaged in making the necessary survey. The completion of this line will be a great boon to Tanjore in many respects. It will save the disagreeableness of travelling first to Trichinopoly, in order to proceed to Madras."

THE incessant and heavy rains of the past winter have, according to the *Zevra*, caused the waters of the Euphrates to rise six feet above their ordinary level. Fearing an inundation, the Government has had the sides of the river banked up in several places, and taken other useful precautions. Redif Pasha, the Governor-General of Bagdad, has gone to Courna, on the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, for the purpose of organising and superintending similar measures of precaution.

THE French Government are evidently much exercised about the escape of Rochefort and Gromier. An official statement confirming the report of the escape has been published. The official statement adds that on the first report of the escape the Minister of Marine ordered a general officer to proceed to New Caledonia, invested with the necessary powers to take the measures that might be required in so serious a case. The Government Commissioner was to have left France for the colony on the 14th March.

LETTERS from Teheran state that the Shah of Persia has conferred the grand cordon of the order of the Lion and the Sun upon General Kaufmann, the commander-in-chief of the late expedition to Khiva, on the ground that one of the fruits of the expedition was the liberation of several thousand Persian slaves held in captivity in the Khanate and their return to their Persian homes. The officers of the staff have also been decorated, and the Shah purposes, it is said, to have a Persian commemorative medal distributed amongst the rank and file of the expedition-ary corps.

REFERRING to the mule and pony train which is at present being organized in the Punjab, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, a correspondent of an up-country paper observes that if it had been necessary to use mules at all, the Government might have had any number it wanted without going into the open market. The mules employed in the Abyssinian expedition are at this moment "eating their heads off" in the Commissariat lines of many stations in the Bombay Presidency. At Poona we are informed there are upwards of a thousand, at Mhow some four hundred, and so on at Ahmednuggur and other stations. These mules are provided with harness, and are all ready for use. They would have cost the Government nothing but their railway fares.

THE Overland Summary of the *Melbourne Argus* tells us that H. M. S. Challenger had lately arrived at Melbourne. She left the Cape for Kerguelen Island on the 17th of December, where three weeks were occupied in a careful examination of the island for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for an observatory station for the Transit of Venus expedition. During this period a box was left at Christmas Harbour, intended for the members of the astronomical expedition. The various creeks and harbours round the island were surveyed, and an elaborate chart of the position of the island and its surroundings is now being prepared on board the Challenger. The Challenger also went to Heard or MacDonald Island, and crossed the antarctic circle on February 16. Search was also made for Wilkes' Termination Land, but without success, for when within 15 miles of its assigned position the ship's progress was stopped by pack ice, and Captain Nares then shaped a course for Port Phillip.

A FASHIONABLE paper at St. Petersburg, the *Grashdanin*, expresses great alarm at the spread of Protestantism in Russia. In an article entitled "A new Apostle in the *grand monde* of St. Petersburg," it describes the enthusiastic attachment with which Lord Radstock (who is the "new apostle") has inspired the aristocratic circles of the capital. The indica of the nobility, says the writer, daily send him dozens of invitations to religious conferences, go in crowds to hear his sermons in the American church, and sing English psalms with him in his own language. The *Grashdanin* says that it does not have alluded to [illegible] done by the members of the future supporters of the State and by persons occupying eminent positions in Russian society were not of the highest importance to their children and their subordinates. The example of the highest classes, it adds, is apt to have a strong influence on the country generally; already in Southern Russia whole villages have virtually gone over to the Protestant religion by forming themselves into a sect named the "Sandists," and a seminary has been formed at Berlin for training Protestant missionaries to convert the Russians.

THE *Golos* of St. Petersburg publishes some startling news about the Viceroy of Egypt. It says that the Khedive is so elated with his recent conquests in the interior of Africa that he is seriously contemplating the conquest of Abyssinia, in order afterwards to proclaim himself "Sultan of Egypt." The *Golos* adds that these plans are strongly advocated by one of the Viceroy's generals, a European, and formerly a Christian, but who has now adopted both the religion and the national customs of the East. Some alarm has been caused at Constantinople by the news, and a memorandum has been submitted to the Grand Vizier, showing that the first Caliphs were of Egyptian extraction, that the successors of Omar and Osman became Caliphs only by the right of conquest, not by the election of the faithful, and that an Egyptian Sultan might prove a dangerous rival to the Turkish one in his capacity of representative of the Caliphs. It is said that this memorandum has produced such an impression on the Grand Vizier that he has made overtures to Halil Scheriff Pasha, the bitterest enemy of the Egyptian party, to join his Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE night before the English mail left Captain Glover, Captain Sartorius, Captain Larcom, Lieutenant Cameron, and Lieutenant Bernard, were entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall, Liverpool, given by the Mayor (Alderman A. B. Walker). Captain Glover, in replying to the toast of his health, gave a detailed account of his march, referring to the exploits of his fellow-officers, and complimenting Mr. Goldsworthy on his organizing arrangements about the transport service. He [illegible] of Africa in gold. As a gallant officer then proceeded to say, [illegible]—"I take this opportunity, the first I have had in public, to express the deep sense that I have, I will not say of wounded feeling, but of deep annoyance at what has gone abroad in the newspapers, and been again and again repeated, that a want of cordiality existed between myself and my gallant chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, a soldier under whom any one might be proud to serve. I can only assure you that in our company and during the expedition I had the honour to command, no such feeling was known to exist, and if such a feeling was discovered, it must have been not in the expedition I commanded, but at Cape Coast Castle, where the representatives of the press were doubtless in a position to gather and record the light conversations of people who in their idle time might have nothing better to indulge in. I am sure that if the gallant general were present, he would assure you, as I am now doing, that no such want of cordiality existed between him and myself. On no occasion did I ever receive an official despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley that I did not receive with it a most cordial private note, and, for my part, in giving Sir Garnet my most cordial co-operation and assistance, I never failed to communicate privately as well as officially with him. I make these remarks because, Mr. Mayor, you have been good enough to-day to say that I am expected to give some account of an expedition where no representatives of the press were present; but before doing so I think it right and due to my chief to say on my behalf what I have now done, lest what I might hereafter say might be considered as in any way criticising his movements or his actions, which it would be far from me to to think of doing."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The late discussion in the Dutch Parliament found all parties united in support of the ministerial policy in Sumatra. Herr van de Putte, the Colonial Minister, recited in full detail the various measures which had been taken to meet General Van Swieten's demands, including the shipping of 3,000 of the Dutch home army to fill up the ranks of the white contingent of his force. Special credits in money had been granted him by the Chamber, or were now asked for, amounting in all to not far from a million and a half; but as the Dutch East Indies pay a surplus revenue of nearly four millions into the home exchequer, it certainly does not seem that there is any bad investment made in extending them by these votes. Speaking of the future of the kingdom of Atchin, the Minister explained that when first going to war it had been fully intended to content Holland with a treaty in which the Sultan should acknowledge her supremacy, but retain his authority intact over his own subjects. This design, however, the Cabinet had been led to alter by subsequent circumstances, and especially by the reports of the Commander-in-Chief as to the unsatisfactory nature of any possible guarantee to be offered by the Sultan, and the barbarous way in which the war had been conducted on this side. On these representations it had been resolved to hold Atchin itself permanently by fortifications, which should show the natives that further revolt was useless. It had, however, been proclaimed as a principle of the conquest, that wherever a district acknowledged the Dutch flag, the native chief should be allowed to retain the integrity of his dominion and carry on its internal government; and it was under these conditions that Dutch supremacy had been already peacefully established in six of the most important harbours on the west coast of the island, and the blockade raised as far as they were concerned, only excepting the importation of munitions of war. As to the accounts which Batavian correspondents of English journals so carefully retail of the continued prevalence of cholera in the Dutch forces, and other local difficulties, we may rest assured that their hold on Sumatra is no more likely to be relaxed by these than that of our own power would be in any part of India by similar trials. No European nation has more tenacity under such circumstances than Holland.

THE PROFITS OF RUSSIAN MIDDLEMEN IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant you have the following paragraph:—

"The *London Times* has published a letter from the head of the Kashgar Embassy to his brother Mr Forsyth, Q. C., the new member for Marylebone. The writer repeats his belief that English can at any time undersell Russian goods in the Central Asian markets. In fact it appears that much of what passes under the name of Russian is in reality English merchandise. The image and superscription thereon may be Russian, but it will be found, says Mr. Forsyth, that the makers hail from Sheffield, Birmingham, or Manchester. In that case, asks he, why should not English manufacturers be content? What does it matter whether your goods reach Central Asia by the Karakorum Pass or by Moscow?"

Exactly so; what dunderheads these manufacturers at Sheffield, Birmingham, and Manchester must be, not to see in a crack that it matters not a *doureo* to them through whose hands, or by whose gains, their goods reach their ultimate remote destination so long as they do arrive there and are sold with the trade-mark of our own manufacturers upon them. All the profits, however large, going into the pockets of the intermediate Russian merchants, should of course be a source rather of congratulation than otherwise.

That we *can* undersell the Russians in hardware and possibly in cotton goods is perhaps correct, but in the manner pointed out by Mr. Forsyth it is simply cutting our own throats.

It seems incredible that a man like Mr. Forsyth, entrusted with a very expensive and responsible mission, should lose himself in such an obliquity of ordinary commercial foresight.

Garwar, 26th April. X.

THE QUESTION OF THE REMUNERATION OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 25th instant appeared an article having reference to Railway employés which contained a few errors which I will take the liberty of correcting. Twelve years ago engine-drivers in England could earn on some railways £12 to £14 per month, and I have received information from a reliable source that they are still able to earn that amount, and in some cases even more. On most English railways a day's work consists of ten hours all over; that is, overtime computed at eight hours for a day, each day's work counting for itself; Sunday work generally paid for at the rate of time and half. On some railways the number of miles daily run is taken into consideration, and then the hours constituting a day's work are not so many. I believe drivers on the G. I. P. Railway are worked on a scale which used formerly to exist on some (and still does on a few) railways in England, and by which, if a driver is called upon to perform double work for the first half of a month, and is not required for the remaining portion, the extra time is thrown over the whole month, and he receives a month's pay and no extra compensation for the increased exertions during the first half. To many this will appear just. Why should any man be paid when not at work? Very true. But although not at work for the latter half of the month, like all other railway servants, he was on duty, for if he had been required, and found absent, he would have been dismissed the service or have been severely fined. There can be no doubt that the innovation contemplated on the G. I. P. Railway will in points of comparison compel drivers to labour harder and longer for a day's pay here than they would have to do in either England or America, and the introduction or extension of the system to every other department on every other railway in India would only be a question of time, unless the public are awakened to a sense of the risk they run by entrusting their lives to a class of men unfit and incompetent for the posts they occupy: in fact men of a similar standard to those recently engaged at Bombay for service as drivers and firemen and whose competency I challenge.

But assuming the question at issue is—what remuneration a driver in India ought to receive for a day's labour?—if we take into consideration the discomforts of a foreign residence, life risk, and the generally acknowledged facts that a rupee in India is barely the equivalent of a shilling in England; not forgetting that in the salubrious climate of America drivers receive £26 per month, we may admit that the *maximum* of Rs. 220 per month which drivers may attain after 12 years' service on one or two of the Indian railways is not an excessive wage. On the E. I. Railway drivers formerly after long and faithful service received Rs. 200 per month, but none now can [illegible] higher than Rs. 200, and in [illegible] all other Indian railways Rs. 200 is the maximum pay. I perfectly agree with you, Sir, when you say natives might possibly be obtained to carry on the work on the G. I. P. or any other railway, but I venture to think that it would be at as great a risk as that which the B. B. & C. I. Railway daily run by employing a native driver at Ahmedabad to run a passenger train on a single line where he has to pass other trains; the said driver, I am informed, being unable to write or read the "line clear" when handed to him. But, if natives are competent to fill the places of Europeans, ought they not to receive the same remuneration? I believe I am correct in asserting such is their opinion. In your issue of the 17th you remark, that although trades unions have not been heard much of in India "nevertheless they have existed," and you were right; although you could have hardly been aware that small societies do exist among the native employés on some of the Indian railways, yet such is the case, and they, moreover, desire to combine together. It would be rather a novel sensation to wake up some morning and find *all* the Railway servants on strike,—to find white and black, European and native, fraternizing together. It is to be hoped that such a calamity is far distant, but, if the directors and heads of departments persist in the course of injustice they have been pursuing for years past, they alone will be to blame for whatever may happen. Generally the wages of the workmen are increased as the master's profits become greater: but such is certainly not the case on Indian railways, for as the traffic receipts increase, the wages of the employés are decreased, and yet they work harder than those on most other railways in the world. That a greater average mileage is attained by locomotive engines on Indian railways than those on English lines is indisputable, and there are very few American railways (only one I believe) on which locomotive engines attain the mileage performed in this country. At one time men in England preferred engaging for Indian railways, but such is not now the case, and it is only men who are totally ignorant of the system adopted on Indian railways, or men who cannot obtain employment elsewhere (I speak advisedly), that can now be obtained. The following is an account of the position of one of the men recently covenanted from England, as told by himself—"Yes, I got my pay for March, and a bright lot it was. I've got to leave a pound a week at home for my wife and family of four young children, and this is of course deducted from my pay; then they deduct a sum to recover the cost of my passage out, another deduction for the provident fund, and I've got the bright sum of Rs. 8 Sannas to live upon for a month, and when I complained they smiled and said I should not leave so much money at home. I once heard something about 'where Britain's power is felt mankind should feel her mercy,' but I don't think there's much pity or mercy in India. I've written home to tell my mates, for I'm worse off a jolly sight than what I was at home, for I've got to borrow money every month to live upon, and so, by the time my passage money is repaid, I shall have another nice debt to pay—in fact, I don't know when I shall get out of debt. They are an oily-tongued lot in London, persuading a poor beggar he can live cheap, make plenty of overtime, and not work very hard for it either. All I've got to say, that if it isn't altered I shall chuck up, and I'm sure a lot of my mates will do the same, for we've got to work harder than ever we did in England, where we had a bit o' comfort, which is more than we've got here." I do not think this statement needs comment from me.

In reference to the guards on the G. I. P. Railway, I am informed that they are worked in a manner entirely inconsistent with the dictates of humanity, and calculated in many instances to risk the public safety, fatigue from overwork not being admitted as a plea for declining to go out with a train; and the heads of the Traffic Department must be aware of the oppression practised, especially if it is true that they have warned some of the guards that they will be dismissed if they join the Society recently established for their support. Perhaps, it would be well to enquire how many hours the pointsmen, signalmen, guards, and other servants of the G. I. P. Railway stationed on the Ghauts are kept on duty without being relieved; but such enquiry would have to be a searching one.

I must apologize for occupying so much of your time and space, and I can only assure you that in so doing it is not my intention of entering into a paper war, although I have still a few more shafts in my QUIVER.

29th April.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Headache and Depression of Spirits.—Whenever there is any excess of bile, or when that secretion does not naturally pass from the liver it enters the circulation, vitiates the blood and gives rise to those sick headaches, weariness, and depression of spirits, the evil is readily corrected by a few doses of these Pills, which will work speedy cure without exciting nausea, or weakening the stomach—consequences too frequently entailed by the administration of purgatives. Holloway's Pills simultaneously purify and strengthen the stomach. These pills cause the most salutary alterations, effecting a silent and certain change for the better in every organ which has become disordered, and through its sanative living or other cause.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, at *low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..... Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front Page.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," for May, containing the latest alterations in the time-tables of the different Indian Railways, can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, arrived here by yesterday's mail.

THE annual fair of Shree Oona Maheshwar will be held to-day at Gaewady, when there will be a display of fireworks.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. A. V. Ward, Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. H. E. M. James, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, has been allowed privilege leave for eighty-nine days from yesterday.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium until the return of Mr. G. Norman.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Mr. H. L. Cameron has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Payne Barras on furlough.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday at the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Patrick Tobin was sworn as a solicitor of the Court. Mr. Tobin, we believe, joins the firm of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, of which the senior partner intends to retire.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Mussulman named Allykhan Babookhan, employed on board the steamship Orchis, had his right leg broken by a bale of cotton having accidentally fallen upon him. He was removed to the Jumsetjee Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Wednesday at Moody Bay concerning the death of one Augustine Baptist. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a bale of cotton having accidentally fallen upon the deceased.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Mombadevi Tank road on the body of a Parsee named Jehanghier Hormusjee, who was formerly a buggy-driver. The jury upon the evidence found that deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have granted sunnuds to Messrs. Shivubhai Bhagubhai, Bapujee Luxmon Oka, and Gopal Ganesh Saman, authorizing the first to practise as a pleader in the district of Satara, the second in the district of Khandesh, and the third in the district of Ratnagherry.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 28th April, was 330, being 1 more than in the preceding week, 2 more than the total of the week ending 29th April 1873, and 28 less than the mean of the corresponding periods in the previous five years. During the week 241 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th April 1874, Rs. 78,10,671; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 17,56,764; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 23,00,105; balance, Rs. 72,67,330. There are in addition 45,79,427 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH, &c.—A man named Salim bin Oomer, residing on the Baboola Tank Road, reported to the police that on Wednesday last on returning home he pulled off his jacket and hung it on a peg in his room; and that some hours after he missed from the pocket thereof a gold-watch, a pocket-book, and a set of beads, valued at Rs. 189. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Marriott, Lukhmidas Khemjee & Co. sued Chinneeram Premsookdass and others under the Summary Procedure Act to recover a balance of Rs. 1,050, with interest, due on a promissory note for Rs. 5,465 dated the 27th August 1872. Since the execution of the note the parties had various dealings, the result of which was a balance in favour of the defendants of Rs. 4,405 for principal and interest to be set off against the plaintiff's claim. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,050 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd September 1872 to 20th July 1873 on Rs. 5,465, and with further interest at the same rate on Rs. 1,059 from 20th July 1873 up to date, Rs. 270 costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

PERJURY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case of perjury arising out of the Koth succession case, recently tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice West, was called on for hearing. In this case Khooshall Kallidas, Kallidas Girdhar, and Jethabjee Varsajee, stand charged with giving false evidence.

Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Branson addressed His Worship stating that he had to make a preliminary objection. The learned counsel read over sections 64 and 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and said that the prosecution in this case should obtain the sanction of the Court in which the alleged perjury was committed, to the entertainment of the present case in the Court of the Senior Magistrate, before it could be proceeded with.

Mr. Payne in reply said that there was an express provision that the Code of Criminal Procedure did not affect the Courts of Presidency Police Magistrates; and that the words "Criminal Court" in Section 468 of the Code did not apply to Presidency Police Courts.

The Magistrate said that as the question raised was an important one he would like to consider it well before giving his opinion. It was subsequently arranged to postpone the case till to-day at 12 noon, when the point raised will be decided.

THE PERJURY CASE ARISING OUT OF THE SONAPORE RIOT.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before Mr Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, Robert Ross, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, and Rustomjee Manockjee, were brought up on remand, the first two charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and the third with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, Dr. Dallas appeared on behalf of the first two prisoners, and Mr. Ghandhibhoy for the third.

On the application of Mr. Hearn the case against Ross and Pestonjee was first proceeded with. The following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. James Joseph Curoin said—I am Deputy Clerk of the Crown. I was present in Court on the 3rd April during the trial of prisoners concerned in the Sonapore riot. I administered the oath to the prisoner Ross in the aforesaid trial. I remember his evidence in substance. He stated that he was a contractor, a pile-driver, at a place called Dhurumtor, that he had several men under him, and amongst them one of the Parsee prisoners named Nusserwanjee Bejonjee. In cross-examination by Mr. Mayhew, he states that Nusserwanjee was at Dhurumtor working under him and that he was there on Sunday the 15th February it is, and that on that day he paid him his wages. In proof of which he handed in what purported to be an abstract pay sheet which was marked by me at the time as an exhibit No. 2. I recognize the second prisoner Pestonjee Nusserwanjee. I administered the proper oath to him at the trial before he gave his evidence. There was another witness whose evidence was also taken at the trial, and his name is Antone D'Cruz. I administered the oath to him.

Henry Profumo sworn—I am the commander of the steam ship Kohina. She arrived in Bombay on the night of 9th March from Aden. We left that port on 27th February. We brought passengers from Aden; the prisoner Ross was one of them. He paid Rs. 20 as a deck passenger. This is his ticket. I produce it from my file. I spoke to him only once, having asked him what he was doing at Aden. He said he was working as a mechanic.

John DeCosta deposed—I am a steward on board the steam ship Kohina. I came from Aden to Bombay on my last voyage. I see the prisoner Ross here, who was one of the passengers from Aden. The steamer arrived in Bombay on the 9th March last. I had no conversation with Ross during the voyage.

Mr. D. E. Aitken, Reporter, was next examined, and stated—I took down the evidence of one Robert Ross and also one DeCruz, in the Sonapore riot case. I was present in the afternoon of the last day of the trial. I took down the evidence and it was printed in the *Times of India*. I have not the notes with me, I believe they are destroyed.

Rahimjee Khanbhoy said—I am a ship-chandler and reside in Balloo Serang Street. I know the prisoner Ross, who was in my employ. On the 18th January last I sent him to Aden to look after some machinery. I paid him Rs. 40 in advance in addition to the passage-money. I received this receipt from my agent at Aden, who advanced prisoner Rs. 20. So far as I remember Ross was at Aden about a month and a quarter. I have not settled his account of wages yet.

Pallonjee Dorabjee said—I am a contractor, and live in the Fort. I am employed under Messrs. Scott Macleliland & Co. at Toolsey. I was engaged on the work in February last. There were about fifteen hundred men engaged. Parsee overseers employed there lived in the same house with me. The work commenced from November last and is still going on. I know the second prisoner, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, who lived in the same house with me. I can't say whether he was at Toolsey in February last. I don't remember when the prisoner Pestonjee left for Bombay.

At the close of the evidence Mr. Hearn said that he now intended to proceed against the third prisoner, and that the principal witnesses that he wished to call were the prisoners Ross and Pestonjee.

Mr. Ghandhibhoy said he was surprised to see that the two principal offenders were to be called as witnesses against his client, that it was really a strange feature in the case. He simply appeared to-day to cross-examine witnesses, and he was not aware that the prosecution would adopt such a strange course. Mr. Ghandhibhoy then applied for an adjournment of the case with a view to enable him to instruct counsel on behalf of his client.

After a short discussion the Magistrate granted an adjournment till to-morrow.

Mr. Ghandhibhoy then applied that his client might be admitted to bail, considering there was nothing serious against him as yet.

Mr. Hearn objected to the application, stating that by so doing the ends of justice would be frustrated.

His worship was also of the same opinion, and declined to admit the prisoner to bail.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution, Sonapore, was held on Wednesday, 29th April. The Right Rev. the Bishop presided. There was a numerous attendance of friends and supporters of the schools, among whom were Lady Westropp, Mrs. L. Reid, Mrs. T. Wood, Mrs Trevor, Mrs. Reynell, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Colson, Miss Pickering, Miss Coleman, Miss Arthur, Miss Fallen, Miss Gilder, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Myer, Miss Myer, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Cotes, Mrs. L. Thomas, Mrs. Barnard, also the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, M. R. Starling, Esq., L. Reid, Esq., Dr. Codrington, Captain E. L. Marryat, F. Turner, Esq., W. Adams, Esq., Tudor Trevor, Esq., Jas. Shepherd, Esq., the Rev. Messrs. Reynell, Johnston, Cotes, and Dingo, and many other ladies and gentlemen. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the acting Secretary (Rev. Chas. Gilder) read the following annual report:—The Committee, while able to report an extension of the usefulness of the Institution, have to express their regret that its income has fallen considerably short of its needs. Encouraged by the assurance given at the last annual meeting, in the name of the public, that funds would be forthcoming where the admissions were numerous, no really deserving child has been turned away, and in some instances, although they knew the parents have failed, from ill-health or loss of work, to continue their promised payments, their cases have been treated with the utmost consideration. The number of children in the schools, exclusive of day-scholars, had consequently increased by the end of the year, from forty-five to fifty-two, although twenty-one children had been discharged on the application of their friends. The expenditure, as was to be expected, has exceeded that of the previous year, having been Rs. 10,772 11-1, against Rs. 7,952-0-10; while the total receipts have been Rs. 8,043-11-4. The subscriptions and donations received from the general public during the twelve months under review have amounted to Rs. 3,188, as against Rs. 4,301-3-0, or, excluding special benefactions, Rs. 3,091-3-0. The Committee are happy to report that the number of regular monthly and annual subscribers has increased from 32 to 43. The Church collections have decreased from Rs. 1,441-11-2 in 1872 to Rs. 853-8-6 in 1873. Of the 52 children on the rolls, there are 6 Europeans, 41 Indo-Britons, 1 Armenian, and 4 Native Christians. Thirteen destitute children are entirely supported from the school funds; and part payment, ranging from 2½ to 10, is received from the friends of thirty-eight. Only one child is paid for at the full rate of 16 monthly. During the year, 28 children were admitted and 24 were discharged. The payments made on account of the children by parents and others have amounted to Rs. 2,711-6-6. The Government inspection of the schools took place at the end of the year, when the same grant (Rs 627) was made as in 1872, the Inspector expressing himself quite satisfied with the quality of the teaching and the intelligence of the pupils. The health of the children has been satisfactory, although, as urged in former reports, the school buildings are deficient of the arrangements essential to the health and comfort of the children. About Rs 6,000 would enable the Committee to supply what is needed. Could they accomplish this, there can be no doubt that many European and Indo-British parents in limited circumstances residing in the mofussil, would avail themselves of the schools for their children, paying wholly or in part for their board and education. The Committee cannot close their report without once more urging the claims of the Institution on the benevolent public of this presidency. It meets a growing social want which no other establishment altogether supplies. Applications are continually being received on behalf of poor children from every part of the Presidency, but the condition of the funds prevents their always being entertained favourably. In 1873 applications came in on behalf of no fewer than fifty-two children, from Indore, Mhow, Poona, Ecquipoora and other stations along the line of railway; and the Committee would, if they had the means, have gladly offered the shelter of the Institution to several to whom they were compelled to refuse it. Fresh cases are still occurring. On the help received from individuals and congregations in the year now entered, will depend the ability of the Committee to deal with the distress for which the schools were designed to supply the remedy.

The adoption of the Report was moved by M. H. Starling, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Oliver Codrington.

Mr. Starling then briefly addressed the meeting, pointing out that the success of the Institution was shown from the fact mentioned in the report, that though the departures from the school amounted to the number of 21, still the admissions had come up to 28, so that at the present time there were seven more pupils than there were at this time last year. The favour with which the school was being received was also apparent from there being now 52 day scholars—a larger number than there had been for a long time. All this, however, was not done without much expense, and there was now a deficit of Rs. 1,100 which would have to be made up out of the subscriptions for the present year. Therefore in moving the adoption of the report which had been read, he would ask that the amount of the present subscriptions should be increased, and that others should also be induced to add their subscriptions so as not only to make up the present deficit but to enable the institution to go on increasing its sphere of usefulness.

The Chairman then announced that the undermentioned gentlemen, having had the highest number of votes, were elected on the Committee:—Hon. Sir M. Westropp, Jas. Shepherd, Esq., Rev. F. L. Sharpin, and Dr. J. Mills.

Certain alterations were made in rules 7 and 9, and Mr. Tudor Trevor agreed to audit the past year's accounts.

Lady Westropp then delivered the prizes to the children; which interesting ceremony being over,

His Lordship the Bishop then said—I have only got a few words to address to you before we separate. On the whole I must congratulate you on the present condition of the schools. The appearance of the children and the report we have received of their progress, warrants, I think, the opinion that the school has progressed very considerably. There is still, however, what I suppose I must call the old complaint—the want of funds. It has been the complaint every year, excepting last year, when very active exertions were made, and when the funds were placed in a most satisfactory condition. During the past year we have been living to a very great extent on the profits of the preceding year, and nearly a thousand rupees have been drawn from the funds of the preceding year to support us during the past year. But still with that large balance from the preceding year there is a deficit of a thousand rupees at the present time. Now I trust you will bear this fact in your recollection, and will make it known on Sunday the 10th February it is, and that on that day we may be moved to take an interest in the school. Mr. Gilder has stated in the report that the number of collections from churches during the past year has not been so great as usual, at any rate not as great as during the year before. I am sure that the clergy of the diocese take a deep interest in this school, and feel bound to give it every support, and therefore as soon as this fact is brought to their notice, they will make up for lost time and do all they can to put the funds in a satisfactory condition. Not long ago, at the meeting of the Byculla Schools, I was able to congratulate the meeting on the large attendance. Many persons have already remarked that the present meeting is a much larger one than we have had on any former occasion. I trust we may consider that as an indication of the interest felt in the school, and that as there has been a larger attendance than usual, in future there will be larger funds. All our institutions are, I am sorry to say, suffering and are not so liberally supported as they have been. This is no doubt to be attributed to the state of commercial depression; at the same time I think the subscriptions are not such as are worthy of the people even under the present circumstances. It will be a sad scandal if we should have to abandon the principle we resolved to act upon at the last meeting, namely, to reject no claim that had really a claim on our charity. I trust that the Committee will not go back from that principle, but will act in faith, and will exert themselves. I am sure we must all feel that the cause of those whom we here support is the cause of God and the Lord Jesus Christ, that in helping the poor children of the European and Eurasian inhabitants of this city, we are helping His work, and that the good which we do to them is really done to Him. With these few remarks I recommend this Institution to your deeper interest and to your prayers, and I trust the Secretary, when we meet again, if God permit us to do so, will be able to report a more flourishing condition of the funds.

The Rev. G. C. Reynell moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Captain E. L. Marryat, R. E.

After acknowledging the vote, the Bishop dismissed the meeting with the Benediction.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REVEREND CHARLES GILDER.

AFTER the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution on Wednesday last, a very large number of Mr. Gilder's congregation assembled in the boys' school-room for the purpose of testifying their esteem and affection for their pastor by presenting him with a testimonial in the shape of a very handsome time-piece and a purse. Mr. Gilder, having by request taken his seat on the dais, was addressed by Mr. Tudor Trevor on behalf of the congregation:—

Rev. Sir,—If we may accept the statement that every man is the architect of his own fortune as a true one, then we have a remarkable illustration of it in your case, for you have certainly no one to thank

time before we could notice the adornments, in which great care had evidently been bestowed. Her head was crowned with a tall scarlet fez of nearly the same shape as that of the Jewish high priest, or that of some of the lower ranks of Catholic clergymen. A tight-fitting red jacket, profusely decked with gold lace, reached to the waist, and allowed about a finger's breadth of the skin to appear between it and the upper edge of the skirt, which was of white Indian muslin, dotted over with tambourine spots of crimson silk. The drawers came nearly to the ankles, on which were thick silver bangles, and the feet were shod with greenish-yellow slippers turned up at the toes, and roomy enough to make it probable she had neither corns nor bunions. Around her neck were many gold and silver chains, and she had earrings not only in the lobes of the ears, but others in holes made all round the rims. Gold and silver bracelets of pretty Indian workmanship, decked the arms, and rings of the same material, set with precious stones, graced every finger and each thumb. A lady alone could describe this rich and rare attire, so I leave it. The only flaw in the got-up was short hair. It is so kept for the convenience of drying soon after the bath. To our Northern eyes it had a tinge too much of the masculine. While talking with this the chief lady of the harem, a second entered and performed the ceremony of breaking bread too. She was quite as gaily dressed, about 18 years of age, of perfect form, and taller than the chief lady. Her short hair was oiled and smoothed down, and a little curl cultivated in front of each ear; this was pleasantly feminine. She spoke little, but her really resplendent eyes did all save talk; they were of a brownish shade and lustrous, like the 'een of Jeanie Deans filled wi' tears, they glanced like lamour beads' ('amour,' *Scotice* for amber). The lectures of Mr. Hancock, at Charing-cross Hospital, London, long ago, have made me look critically on eyes ever since. A third lady entered and broke bread also. She was plain as compared with her sister houris, but the child of the chief cann of these parts. Their complexion was fair brunette. The Prince remarked that he had only three wives, though his rank entitled him to 12.

"'Oh wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
"'To see oursels as others see us,
"'It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
"'And foolish notion'

"Ministers of religion see people at their very best. When a visit is expected the Bible or some pious book is found on the parlour table, and all seems serene and fair. Lawyers see people at their worst, and good legal advisers have a task to resist the angry feelings that would hurry them into bitter law suits. But doctors see people just as they are. From them few wish to hide their real condition. The mother of the Prince had just before this earnestly begged a gentleman to remonstrate with him, because he was ruining himself by devotion to three! The foregoing is by way of parenthesis. A dark slave woman, dressed like, but less gaudily than, her superiors, now entered with a tray and tumblers of sweet sherbet. Having drunk thereof, flowers were presented, and then betel nut for chewing. The head lady wrapped up enough for a quid in a leaf, and handed it to each of us, and, to please her, we chewed a little. It is slightly bitter and astringent, and, like the kola nut of West Africa, was probably introduced as a tonic and preventive of fever. The lady superior mixed lime with her own and sisters' good large quids. This made the saliva flow freely, and, it being of a brick red colour, stained their pretty teeth and lips, and by no means improved their looks. It was the fashion, and to them nothing uncomely, when they squirted the red saliva quite artistically all over the floor. On asking the reason why the mother took no lime in her quid, and kept her teeth quite white, she replied that the reason was she had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and was a Hajee. The whole scene of the visit was like a gorgeous picture. The ladies had tried to please us, and were thoroughly successful. We were delighted with a sight of the life in a harem; but, whether from want of wit or wisdom, or something else, I should still vote for the one-wife system. Having tried it for some 18 years, I would not exchange a monogamic harem, with some merry laughing noisy children, for any polygamous gathering in Africa or the world. It scarcely belongs to the picture, which I have attempted to draw as favourably as possible in order to show the supreme good for the sake of the possible attainment of which the half-caste Arabs perpetrate all the atrocities of the slave trade; but a short time after this visit the Prince fled on board our steamer for protection from creditors. He was misled by one calling himself Colonel Aboe, who went about the world saying he was a persecuted Christian. He had no more Christianity in him than a doornail. At a spot some 30 miles south west of the south end of Tanganyika stands the stockaded village of the chief Chitimbwa. A war had commenced between a party of Arabs numbering 600 guns and the chief of the district situated west of Chitimbwa while I was at the south end of the lake. The Arabs hearing that an Englishman was in the country, naturally inquired where he was, and the natives, fearing that mischief was intended, denied positively that they had ever seen him. They then strongly advised me to take refuge on an inhabited island; but, not explaining their reasons, I am sorry to think that I suspected them of a design to make me a prisoner, which they could easily have done by removing the canoes, the island being a mile from the land. They afterwards told me how nicely they had cheated the Arabs and saved me from harm. The end of the lake is in a deep cup shaped cavity, with sides running sheer down at some parts 2,000 ft. into the water. The rocks, of red clay schist, crop out among the sylvan vegetation, and here and there pretty cascades leap down the precipices, forming a landscape of surpassing beauty. Herds of elephants, buffaloes, and antelopes enliven the scene, and, with the stockaded villages embowered in palms along the shores of the peaceful water, realize the idea of Xenophon's Paradise. When about to leave the village of Mbette, or Pambette, down there, and climb up the steep path by which we had descended, the wife of the chief came forward and said to her husband and the crowd looking at us packing up our things. 'Why do you allow this man to go away? He will certainly fall into the hands of the Mazitu (here called Batuba), and you know it and are silent.' On inquiry it appeared certain these marauders were then actually plundering the villages up above the precipices at the foot of which we sat. We waited six days, and the villagers kept watch on an ant-hill outside the stockade, all the time looking up for the enemy. When we did at last ascend we saw the well-known lines of march of the Mazitu—straight as arrows through the country, without any regard to the native paths, and in the details of their plundering, for in this case there was no bloodshed. We found that the really benevolent lady had possessed accurate information. On going thence round the end of the lake we came to the village of Karambo, at the confluence of a large river, and the head man refused us a passage across. 'Because,' said he, 'the Arabs have been fighting with the people west of us; and two of their people have since been killed, though only in search of ivory. You wish to go round by the west of the lake, and the people may suppose that you are Arabs; and I dare not allow you to run the risk of being killed by mistake.' On seeming to disbelieve, Karambo drew his finger across his throat and said 'If at any time you discover that I have spoken falsely, I give you leave to cut my throat.' That same afternoon two Arab slaves came to the village in search of ivory, and confirmed every word Karambo had spoken. Having previously been much plagued by fever, and without a particle of medicine, it may have been the irritability produced by that disease that made me so absurdly pigheaded in doubting the intentions of my really kind benefactors three several times. The same cause may be in operation when modern travellers are unable to say a civil word about the natives; or it must be admitted, for instance that savages will seldom deceive you if placed on their honour, why must we turn up the whites of our eyes, and say it is an instance of the anomalous character of the Africans? Being heaps of anomalies ourselves, it would be just as easy to say that it is interesting to find other people like us. The tone which we modern travellers affect is that of infinite superiority, and it is utterly nauseous to see at every step our great and noble elevation cropping out in low cunning. Unable to go north-west we turned of to go due south 150 miles or so; then proceed west till past the disturbed district and again resume our northing. But on going some 60 miles we heard that the Arab camp was 20 miles further south, and we went to hear the news. The reception was extremely kind, for the party consisted of gentlemen from Zanzibar, and of a very different stamp from the murderers we afterwards saw at Manyuema. They were afraid that the chief with whom they had been fighting might flee southwards, and that in going that way I might fall into his hands. Being now recovered I could readily believe them, and they being eager ivory traders, as readily believed me when I asserted that a continuance of hostilities meant shutting up the ivory market. No one would like to sell if he stood a chance of being shot. Peace, therefore, was to be made; but the process of 'mixing blood,' forming a matrimonial alliance with he chief's daughter, &c., required three and a half months, and during long intervals of that time I remained at Chitimbwa's. The stockade was situated by a rivulet and had a dense grove of high, damp-loving trees round a spring on one side, and open country, pretty well cultivated, on the other. It was cold and over 4,700ft. above the sea, with a good deal of forest land and ranges of hills in the distance. The Arabs were on the west side of the stockade, and one of Chitimbwa's wives at once vacated her house on the east side for my convenience. Chitimbwa was an elderly man with gray hair and beard, and of quiet, self-possessed manners. He had five wives, and my hut being one of the circle which their houses formed, I often sat reading or writing outside, and had a good opportunity of seeing the domestic life in this Central African bareem, without appearing to be prying. The chief wife, the mother of Chitimbwa's son and heir, was somewhat aged, but was the matron in authority over the establishment. The rest were young, with fine shapes, pleasant countenances, and nothing of the West Coast African about them. Three of them had each a child, making, with the eldest son, a family of four children to Chitimbwa. The matron seemed to reverence her husband, for when she saw him approaching she invariably went out of the way, and knelt down till he had passed. It was the time of year for planting and weeding the plantations, and the regular routine work of all the families in the town was nearly as follows:—Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, when the howling of the hyenas and growling of the lions or leopards told that they had spent the night fasting, the first human sounds heard were those of the good wives knocking off the red coals from the ends of the sticks in the fire, and raising up a blaze to which young and old crowded for warmth from the cold, which at this time is the most intense of the 24 hours. Some Pesuge smoker lights his pipe, and makes the place ring with his nasty screaming, stridulous coughing. Then the cocks begin to crow (about 4 a.m.), and the women call to each other to make ready to march. They go off to their gardens in companies, and keep up a brisk, loud conversation, with a view to frighten away any lion or buffalo that may not yet have retired, and for this the human voice is believed to be efficacious. The gardens, or plantations, are usually a couple of miles from the village. This is often for the purpose of securing safety for the crops from their own goats or cattle, but more frequently for the sake of the black loamy soil near the banks of rivulets. This they prefer for maize and dura (*holcus Sorghum*), while, for a small species of millet, called mikza, they select a patch in the forest, which they manure by burning the branches of trees. The distance which the good wives willingly go to get the soil best adapted for different plants makes their arrival just about dawn. Fire has been brought from home, and a little pot is set on with beans or pulse—something that requires long simmering—and the whole family begins to work at what seems to give them real pleasure. The husband, who had marched in front of each little squad with a spear and little axe over his shoulder, at once begins to cut off all the sprouts on the stumps left in clearing the ground. All bushes also fall to his share, and all the branches of tall trees too hard to be cut down are piled round the roof, to be fired when dry. He must also cut branches to make a low fence round the plantation, for few wild beasts like to cross over anything having the appearance of human workmanship. The wart-hog having a great weakness for ground-nuts, otherwise called pig-nuts (*Arachis hypogea*), must be circumvented by a series of pitfalls, or a deep ditch and earthen dyke all round the nut plot. If any other animal has made free with the food of the family, papa carefully examines the trail of the intruder—makes a deep pitfall in it, covers it carefully over—and every day it is a most interesting matter to see whether the thief has been taken for the pot. The mother works away vigorously with her hoe, often adding new patches of virgin land to that already under cultivation. The children help by removing the weeds and grass which she has uprooted into heaps to be dried and burned. They seem to know and watch every plant in the field. It is all their own; no one is stinted as to the land he may cultivate; the more they plant the more they have to eat and to spare. In some parts of Africa the labour falls almost exclusively on the women, and the males are represented as atrociously cruel to them. It was not so here; nor is it so in Central Africa generally. Indeed, the women have often decidedly the upper hand. The clearances by law and custom were the work of the men; the weeding was the work of the whole family, and so was the reaping. The little girls were nursing baby under the shade of a watch-house perched on the tops of a number of stakes about 12ft. or 14ft. high, and to this the family adjourn when the dura is in ear to scare away birds by day and antelopes by night. About 11 a.m. the sun becomes too hot for comfortable work, and all come under the shade of the lofty watch-tower, or a tree left for the purpose. Mamma serves out the pottage, now thoroughly cooked, by placing a portion in each pair of hands. It is bad manners here to receive any gift with but one hand. They eat it with keen appetites, and with so much relish that for ever afterwards they think that to eat with the hand is far nicer than the spoon. Mamma takes and nurses the baby while she eats her own share. Baby seems a general favourite, and is not exhibited till he is quite a little ball of fat. Every one then takes off beads to ornament him. He is not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and one may see poor mothers who have no milk mix a little flour and water in the palm of the hand, and the sisters look on with intense interest to see the little stranger making a milk-bottle of the side of the mother's hand, the crease therein just allowing enough to pass down. They are wide awake little creatures, and I thought that my own little ones imbibed a good deal of this quality from I don't know what. I never saw such unwearied energy as they displayed the livelong day, and that, too, in the hot season. The meal over, the wife, and perhaps daughter, goes a little way into the forest and collects a bundle of dry wood, and with the baby slung on her back in a way that suggests the flattening of the noses of many Africans. The wood on her head and the boy carrying the hoe, the party wends home. Each wife has her own granary in which the produce of the garden is stowed. It is of the beehive shape of the huts, only the walls are about 12ft. high, and it is built on a stage about 18in from the ground. It is about 5ft. in diameter, and roofed with wood and grass. The door is near the roof, and a ladder made by notches being cut in a tree is used to enable the owner to climb into it. The first thing the good wife does on coming home is to get the ladder, climb up, and bring down millet or dura grain sufficient for her family. She spreads it in the sun, and while this is drying or made crisp occurs the only idle time I have seen in the day's employment. Some rested, others dressed their husband's or neighbour's hair, others strung beads. I should have liked to see them take life more easily, for it is as pleasant to see the negro reclining under his palm as it is to look at the white lolling on his ottoman. But the great matter is, they enjoy their labour, and the children enjoy life as human beings ought, and have not the sap of life squeezed out of them by their own parents as is the case with natives, glass-blowers, stockingers, fustian cutters, brick-makers, &c., in England. At other periods of the year, when harvest is home, they enjoy more leisure and jollification with their native beer called 'pombe.' But in no case of free people, living in their own free land under their own free laws, are they like what slaves become."

At a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Wednesday, presided over by Sir B. Frere, it was proposed that the remains of Dr. Livingstone should lie in state for a week in the council room. Beyond this nothing has been decided, and the satisfaction that the public will be permitted to view the body rests on mere conjecture. The day of interment in Westminster Abbey will be settled as soon as Dean Stanley returns to town. The body will probably arrive at Southampton on Sunday next, and no time will be lost in transferring it to London.

The *Echo* says:—

"The Secretary of the American Geographical Society has sent a telegram to Mr. Clements R. Markham, asking the exact hour and day of the funeral, in order that the event may be celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic simultaneously. Among Dr. Livingstone's papers were found a great many letters, bearing the dates of 1869 70-71, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others, which had never been sent to those gentlemen. There were also found the Doctor's favourite gold-banded cap and Mr. Stanley's card. Mr. Markham has received a letter from Captain Brine to the effect that, when the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Gogo, Lieutenant Murphy had to resort to a stratagem, or the body would never have reached England. Taking out the corpse, he made it look like a bale of cloth, and sent the coffin back, and was then allowed to proceed with the precious burden. Dr. Livingstone was first of all identified by his gray moustache; but the doctor who examined him seemed to have overlooked the fact that his right arm was fractured, and very badly set. When the body arrives here the doctor who set the arm will examine it to remove any possible doubt, if any now exists, as to whether the remains are really those of Dr. Livingstone."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—You did me the favour recently to insert a few lines respecting Chumah and Susi, who, after serving Dr. Livingstone since 1866, headed the *cortège* which brought their master's body some 1,500 miles to the coast and saved all his priceless journals, papers, and notes.

Through the courtesy and kindness of Captain L. Brine, of Her Majesty's ship Briton, the senior officer on the East Coast Station, I have received the following communications. Captain Brine says:—

"Chumah and Susi have been on board to see me this morning, and Chumah asked me to write a letter to you for him, and I send you what he dictated. 'Dr. Livingstone died at Ulala, near the S. W. bend of lake Bangweolo on the 30th of April.' He was at the time on his way to discover the existence or non-existence of the four fountains of Herodotus'. Their existence is affirmed, Chumah tells me, by all the people they met around Lake Bangweolo."

Here is Chumah's letter:—

"Chumah gives compliments to Mr. Waller. I have been all over with Dr. Livingstone in Africa, and am now in Zanzibar with my wife. I am now by myself. I do not know what work to do. Give compliments to my sister, who is at the Cape. His name Chasika. I hear it with Dr. Livingstone that letters came to him that Kinsolo, my brother, been shot with a gun. I don't know who shoot him. If please you get answer, send to me at Zanzibar. Susi, Kibanga man, give him compliments to Mr. Waller and to Dr. Livingstone's son, and now he is in Zanzibar and will wait for a letter. If you have got any business in Africa let us know. We want to go in Africa again where Dr. Livingstone died. "CHUMAH.

"Susi don't know write."

I will merely add that on starting upon this last fatal journey in 1866, Chumah, then a lad of about 14 years, promised me in a similar epistle that he would stick to the Doctor, come what might. He has kept his word. In speaking of Chinsoro and Chasika, he uses the native idiom; they were not blood relatives. Chinsoro was murdered some years since under circumstances so brutal that I can understand Dr. Livingstone in suppressing the details in mentioning the fact to him. Chasika, Chinsoro's widow, is very poorly off at the Cape. Both, in company with Chumah, were originally liberated by us from the slavers. Chumah's wife seems a new acquisition.

Thanks to the heroic conduct of these men an enormous mass of geographical information is now in the possession of Dr. Livingstone's family. In common with others I have received very long communications from him which I will not touch on now beyond stating that there is continual evidence in them that at Ujiji, at Unyanyembe—in short, at every point between the coast and Dr. Livingstone's exploring ground, the Arabs were fully aware how suicidal it was to allow him to correspond with the outer world. It was, in fact, death to be caught taking letters on his behalf. Wise in their generation, they knew the slave trade was crumbling to pieces under the fierce glance of his observations.

Would that the third spirit could have known what we knew before it passed away to its rest! Instead of the annual 120,000 slaves being imported into Zanzibar in 1873, thence to be dispersed on the four winds of bondage, we reduced the number by recent active exertions to a total export of 1,400 only, thus mightily had he dealt his blows, not in the dark, but in total ignorance of all the interest excited by his revelations and the measures taken in consequence of his former letters. Alas, that we must thus speak in the past tense!

Already in 1874 the tide is turned. Law officers stand in the stead of him who is no more. The slave trade is reviving hand over hand, and, with shame and indignation, we are forced to admit that such men as Livingstone may come and go, but red tape flows on for ever.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HORACE WALLER.

Vicarage, Leytonstone, E., April 9.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(*London Gazette*, April 10.)

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1874.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared to receive, on Thursday, the 30th April instant, at or before twelve o'clock, Tenders for a Loan of £3,000,000, on security of stock to be created under the provisions of an Act of the present session of Parliament, and to bear interest at the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 5th April and the 5th October in each year.

The stock not to be redeemable until the 10th October, 1888, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The books of the stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. No stamp duties whatsoever will be charged on the transfers.

The tenders to be for the whole or any part of such loan, but not for sums of less than £500 stock and to state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said stock. Tenders at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence will not be accepted. Tenders by the same person at various prices must be made out and delivered separately. Each separate tender is to be delivered in, sealed, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, and the amount of stock subscribed for to be written on the outside of the tender.

A deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount of stock tendered for must, at the same time, be paid at the same Office, to be returned in the event of the tenders not being accepted, and parties tendering must be careful not to enclose the deposit in the sealed tender.

So much of the amount tendered and accepted, to be paid at the Bank of England on account of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on Thursday, the 7th May, 1874, as, when added to the deposit paid on the tenders being delivered, will leave eighty pounds of every one hundred pounds of stock, to be paid as under viz.:—

£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1874;
£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 30th June, 1874;
£20 per cent. on Tuesday, the 28th July, 1874;

but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum upon the anticipated payments.

The dividend payable on the 5th October, 1874, to be a six months' dividend upon the capital amount of stock contracted for on the said 30th April.

In the event of the receipt of tenders (at or above the minimum price to be fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 30th April), for a larger amount than that proposed to be raised, the tenders, at the lowest price accepted, will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £50.

Due notice will be given when the scrip certificates are ready, and these will be delivered only to the parties entitled, or to their order, at the Chief Cashier's Office at the Bank of England.

For each instalment after payment of the first, which is due on the 7th of May, 1874, a proportional amount of stock will be created for the contributors. The stock for the first instalment, including the deposit, to be created at the same time with that which will be due on the last.

No tender will be received after twelve o'clock on the said 30th day of April, nor unless upon a printed form, which must not be enclosed in an envelope.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, or of Mr. Hubert Scott, the Broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council, 16, Throgmorton-street, London, E. C.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

APRIL 11, 1874.

APPALLING THOUGHT.

What a host of "Home Rulers" we should see avowed, if women could offer themselves as candidates at a general election!

COMPREHENSIVE.

Preceptor—"Now, can any of you tell me anything remarkable in the life of Moses?"

Boy—"Yes, Sir. He was the only man who broke all the Commandments at once!"

QUITE AT HOME.

One of Mr. Gye's promised new tenors is Singnor Piazza. There are not likely to be two Opera-singers of the same name, or we would have suggested that this gentleman should be distinguished as Covent Garden Piazza.

PALM AND WILLOW.

On Sunday last week a good many people were observed going about carrying willow-branches in hud. In answer to inquiries, it was said that they carried willow because the day was Palm Sunday. Probably they were Irish.

THE SIMPLICITY OF TRUTH.

"O, what do you think, Mr. Lillybrow? The other day I was taken for twenty-five, and I am only eighteen!"

"How! Wonder what you'll be taken for when you're twenty-five?"

"For better for worse, I hope!"

[Mr. Lilly brow looks pensive.

A BIT OF GOLDSMITH'S WORK NEW GILT.

When lovely Woman, once so jolly,
Finds, late in life, that hair grows grey,
How make her case less melancholy,
How hide Time's step that none can stay?
The only way his track to cover,
To mask her age from every eye,
And if she'd save a spoon for lover,
To keep him still "spoons," is—to dye?

THE COMING DONKEY-SHOW.

The first few days of May, the merry month of May, will perhaps this year be merrier than usual. This increase of merriment will be probably occasioned by a novel exhibition which has just been advertised. In addition to the yearly show of jackasses, in the green and capering round it, for which the early days of May have long been memorable, there will be held a show of donkeys at the Crystal Palace. In order to prevent overcrowding at the entrances, we are requested to announce that common kinds of donkeys, such for instance as the following, will not on this occasion be received for exhibition:—

Donkeys who wear an eye-glass, not because they are shortsighted, but because they think it fashionable.

Donkeys who attempt to give dinners *à la Russe* although their cook has barely brains enough to roast a leg of mutton.

Donkeys, who in travelling, still stick to the stupid old conventionality of ordering wine they dare not drink, for the good of the house, and the refreshment of the waiter.

Donkeys who propose for the hand of a young lady, before they have made certain that they will be accepted.

Donkeys who are willing, "just for form's sake," to inscribe their name upon a bill-stamp, to oblige a chance acquaintance whom they know but slightly.

Donkeys who put their faith in "crowded houses" and "unparalleled successes" as paraded in advertisements.

Donkeys who buy pictures which they don't a bit appreciate, simply for the sake of airing their pecuniosity.

Donkeys whose long ears enjoy the music of the organ-grinders.

Donkeys who give shillings to street-beggars, and think they thereby do a charity.

Donkeys who convivially attempt to sing a song, when they have quite forgotten the words and really never knew the music.

Donkeys who believe that genuine old crusted port can actually be purchased at half-a-crown a bottle.

Donkeys who think turtle-soup the quintessence of good cookery, and choicest luxury obtainable.

Donkeys who get on their legs to bray at wedding-breakfasts, birthday dinners, and all sorts of social gatherings, which might not be so unpleasant were it not for their sweet voices.

Donkeys who eat salmon out of season at five shillings a pound, and disdain to touch it when it costs but eighteen-pence, and is in its fullest flavour.

Donkeys who bid at auctions for things they do not want, because they fancy they are going cheaply.

Donkeys who are prejudiced against Australian meat because of its cheapness.

Donkeys who will blackball men against whom they know nothing, for the sake of showing their own sullenness.

Donkeys who buy pears at twenty guineas a-dozen, and credulously hope to find them worth the money.

And, finally, donkeys who keep on sending jokes to *Punch*, expecting he will publish them.

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By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

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